Bilingualism As A Main Communication Factor For Integration Among Nations In Transoxiana, Modern Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

As we learn the history of language the national language requires understanding of the terms of fluent and linguistic methodology. Every language is primarily a historical necessity which changes the communication system. This information system is regulated or naturally will be developing by ages. Historically changes in Transoxiana region, modern Uzbekistan influenced in different forms and styles. In this paper work authors studied historical reformation of languages in this region. By centuries formation of the languages and their affect to the local communication and literature are studied. Moreover, authors clarified development of the Turkic language in Transoxiana and current reforms in education system which directed knowledge's recognized internationally.

Keywords: Transoxiana, language, bilingualism, tribes, Turkic, civilization era, Uzbek, international relations, reforms.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a great social phenomenon, which has a great importance in the honor of every nation and country serves for its historical well-being and universal progress, consolidation of the country and self-awareness. It was said that the language is a great treasure that embodies the history, cultural heritage, lifestyle, traditions and traditions of the nation, its own language and its development represent the spiritual essence of the nation. Adoption of the national language as a state language is spoken language, but the phonetic and grammatical style is a nation-wide means of communication that embodies the best features of those folk slogans that are embodied, understood and understood by everyone. Transoxiana region was very attractive location due to it is situated between two river. For various intervention and wars to this region directly affected local culture even language.

According to the *Oxford dictionary* language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way.

According to the *Webster dictionary* language is the words, their pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a community.

According to the *Oxford dictionary* bilingualism is fluency in or use of two languages.

According to the *Webster dictionary* bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages or political, institutional recognition of two languages.

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Transoxania, also spelled Transoxiana, Arabic Mā Warā al-Nahr, ("That Which Lies Beyond the River"), historical region of Turkistan in Central Asia east of the Amu Darya(Oxus River) and west of the Syr Darya (Jaxartes River), roughly corresponding to present-day Uzbekistan and parts of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan. A great centre of Muslim civilization during the European Middle Ages, Transoxania was the centre of the Timurid empire in the 15th century, and its cities (e.g., Bukhara and Samarkand) were known worldwide. The region came under Russian occupation in the 19th century [1].

Transoxiana (also spelled Transoxania), known in Arabic sources as Mā Warāʾ an-Nahr (Arabic: النهر Arabic pronunciation: [ˈmaː waˈraːʔ anˈnahr] – '[what is] beyond the Oxus [river]') and in Persian as Farārūd (Persian: فرارود), Persian pronunciation: [færɒːruːd]—'beyond the [Amudarya] river), is the ancient name used for the portion of Central Asia corresponding approximately with modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, and southwest Kazakhstan. Geographically, it is the region between the Amu Darya (Ancient Greek: Ὠξος Óxos) and Syr Darya rivers.[2] The area had been known to the ancient Iranians as Turan, a term used in the Persian national epic Shahnameh,[3] and to the Romans as Transoxania (Land beyond the Oxus). The Arabic term Mā warāʾ an-Nahr (Land Beyond the River) passed into Persian literary usage and stayed on until post-Mongol times [4].

2. MAIN PART

In this paper work it is used qualitative historical method by collecting secondary data form ethnographic and case study ways.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research previously studied by following scholars: A.Askarov "Peoples of Uzbekistan History, Tursunov U., Orinboev B., Aliev A, History of the Uzbek language of literature, Mukhtarov A., Sanakulov U., History of Uzbek Literature, Abdurakhmanov G, Shukurov Sh. Historical grammar of the Uzbek language, Abduraxmanov G., Ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people and the emergence of the Uzbek language, Tursunov U., Mukhtarov J., Rakhmatullayev Sh., Current Uzbek Literature, Tashkent.

4. RESULTS

In Uzbek roughly two main <u>dialect</u> groups can be distinguished. One includes the southern, or Iranized, <u>dialects</u> (Tashkent, <u>Bukhara</u>, Samarkand) and the semi-Iranized dialects (Fergana, Kokand), which, owing to the influence of the <u>Tajik language</u>, have modified the typical Turkic feature of vowel harmony. The other group <u>comprises</u> the northern Uzbek dialects in southern Kazakhstan and several dialects in the region of <u>Khiva</u>. These dialects show much less Iranian influence. (<u>Kipchak-Uzbek</u> is practically a <u>dialect</u> of the Kazak language.) In the creation of a new literary language after the <u>Russian Revolution of 1917</u>, a dominant role was first played by the northern dialects and later by the southern dialects. The latter serve as the basis of the current literary language. Uzbek has been written in the Arabic, Latin, and Cyrillic scripts. In 1993 the government of Uzbekistan officially reinstated a modified Latin alphabet for the Uzbek language [1].

Turkic languages, group of closely related languages that form a subfamily of the Altaic languages. The Turkic languages show close similarities to each other in phonology, morphology, and syntax, though Chuvash, Khalaj, and Sakha differ considerably from the rest. The earliest linguistic records are Old Turkic inscriptions, found near the Orhon River in Mongolia and the Yenisey River valley in south-central Russia, which date from the 8th century CE [2].



Figure 1. Geographic location of Turkic speakers

Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=turkic+languages&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X

That's how long the Uzbek language is a predictions and assumptions. Uzbek language belongs to Turkic languages group and its past is associated with these languages is connected. Current Turkologists or Turkic languages the language originated from Gonca Adding a dream. This statement has been proven enough. Common history for all Turkic languages Ancient Turkic language, considered as an official source according to Altaic theory. Oltoy languages Ural languages: ugor, fin and Covenants of the Covenants there are counters. However, this assumption is not substantiated [3].

According to this theory, the Turkish language the name of the Uzbek language altaic languages starting from the ancient times of the Altai era, one of the ancient languages. Ordinary this is because of the lack of historical documents the time limit for the period is unknown. Altay grandfather tongue originally tungus-manchjur and Turkish-Mongolian their language; that's right Turkish Languages History of the Hellenic period (from the III century BC) until the fourth century AD).

Turkic languages were divided into two branches: the East diet and the Western diet. History of Turkic languages From the Central Asia to the Eastern Europe The Khun khanate, which occupied the region, was later divided into two parts is taken as a basis. After the Dynasty, the Old Turkic language era began. This period is for Turkish languages the origin and development of the common Turkic language. Turk early written scripts of the same language. Turkic languages are genetically closely related to each other with the population of about 300 million people in the world [4].

The Uzbek people and their language have also been called with different terms at different times. Historical and linguistic literature about the formation of the Uzbek scholars as following information is presented: "Nowadays, the nation called Uzbek is definitely a regional one in the boundary, in the economic, cultural linguistic origin of the XI-XII centuries." It is similar in the book "From the history of the Uzbek language of literature" by A. Aliev and Q. Sodiqov The idea is that in the end of XI and XII centuries the composition of the aging tribal dialect is distorted, arguments, as well as tribal dialects, such as the mud, formed the union of karluk tribes and herds. The Uzbek language was formed on the basis of this blond vocabulary. Language of Uzbek language and the traces of the tongue were significant. But in this period Uzbek was not popular as a strong tribe and its language [5]

Turkish	72,000,000	Turkey, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Cyprus, Greece
Uzbek	24,000,000	Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan
Azerbaijanian	23,000,000	Azerbaijan, NW Iran (Azerbaijan Province), Iraq, etc
Kazakh	13,000,000	Kazakhstan, NW China, Uzbekistan, Russia
Uyghur	10,500,000	China (Xinjiang), Kazakhstan
Tatar	5,400,000	Russia (middle Volga and southern Siberia)
Turkmen	5,000,000	Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Uzbekistan
Kirghiz	4,400,000	Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, China (Xinjiang)
Bashkir	1,200,000	Russia (between Volga River and Ural mountains)
Chuvash	1,100,000	Russia (near Volga river)
Crimean Tatar	490,000	Ukraine (Crimea), Uzbekistan (deported by Stalin)
Yakut	450,000	Russia (Sakha Republic in north Siberia)
Kumyk	427,000	Russia (Dagestan in north Caucasus)
Karakalpak	410,000	Northern Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan)
Khorasani Turkic	400,000	Northeastern Iran (Khorasan)
Karachay-Balkar	310,000	Russia (north Caucasus)
Tuvan (Tuva)	283,000	Russia (south Siberia)
Gagauz	174,000	Southern Moldova, Southwestern Ukraine
Nogai (Noghay)	87,000	Russia (north Caucasus)
Salar	70,000	China (Qinghai province, Gansu, Xinjiang)
Altai	57,000	Russia (border with China, Kazakhstan and Mongolia)
Khakas	42,600	Russia (close to border with Mongolia, north of Altai)
Khalaj	42,000	Iran (Markazi Province, north of Arak)
Yellow Uyghur	4,000	China (northwest Gansu province)
Shor	2,800	Russia (north of Altai and west of Khakas)
Dolgan	1,050	Russia (Sakha Republic in north Siberia)
Karaim	50	Lithuania, Ukraine (Halych)
Chulym	44	Russia (southern Siberia, Chulym River basin)
Karagas (Tofa)	40	Russia (southern Siberia)

Figure 2. The total number of Turkic speakers in the world

Source: http://www.languagesgulper.com/eng/Turkic.html

G. Abdirahmanov states that Uzbek people have been living in ancient Central Asia, Sak, Massaget, Kango, Khorezm and other ethnic groups. On the basis of the Association of Turkish Seeds and

Siberian Associates subsequently formed. The formation of this nation was completed in XIII century. Formation of the Uzbek language process of separation from other Turkic languages includes the XI-XIII centuries. Find shaped the people are primarily Turkic people. But other Turkish people and languages "Central Asia Turkic", Uzbek or Chagatay language, to distinguish it. In fact after the formation of the people, the "Uzbek" began to be used in the first half of the 15th century.

So, based on these ideas, the process of formation of the Uzbek people and the Uzbek language XI-XIII centuries. Now the name of this nation and its language after its well-known Uzbek people are first called Turkic. However, this term has been used as a sugd before the formation of the Uzbek people. VII-VIII Centuries-old Urhun-Enasoy manuscripts, such as "Turk-bodun", "Kurtkurk" as the people's name give clear understanding of early Turks.

There are different opinions about the origin of Turks. The Chinese Turks they are the descendants of the dung. The Turks are the descendants of one of the centers of the Hunt. The word Turkish means "power" and "force" it does not refer to the name of any tribe or knyaz [6].

The term "Turk" is a combination of several tribal peoples without ethnic origin S.Tolstoy, a term known as "Turk", is a "young, unlucky warrior" which means that the word "tribal clans" and finally political the common name of the united nations. "In the textbook "The history of the Uzbek language of literature", extensively to the etymology of the Turkish term passed away. From the historians V.V. Bartol'd, S. Tolstov, A.N.Bernshtam, Ohrhun-Enasoy, which means the word "tribal association" based on the Turkish term. In the Chinese Chronicles, this word is the oldest known group of warriors in the meaning of the headquarters of Iranian soldiers, in the works of Alisher Navoi "Uzbek people". In summarizing these thoughts, the Turkish word is formed in the 6th century.

Central Asia has been used for a large-scale tribal association then it was the name of the nation and its language. In the 11th-13th centuries it was the people began to shatter and many nations emerged on its base, after which Turkish expansions. The most commonly used ethnic group in Turkic terms is Uzbeks. From the 16th century the place of Turks was replaced by Turkish. At present, the term Turkish is used as an ethnonym in Central Asia from XI century to Anatolia. The descendants of the Seljuks, who are the descendants of the present Turkish people in modern Turkey.

The most important Turkish scripts are memories of Turkish tribe tombstones are considered. In addition to these stones, gold, silver, bone, grease, ceramic are also samples of articles: souvenirs from East Turkestan also found. Depending on language specifications and geographical locations, rhythmic monuments are divided into three groups breaks down:

- 1. Monuments of Enasoy
- 2. Talas monuments
- 3. Monuments of Urhun

Enasoy monuments include the surrounding Enasey River, Tuva, Altay, Khakassia, Krasnoyarsk regions are included. They are mainly rocks and, silver, gold. This group scripts are not very large: the largest are 10-15, and the small ones are one, two, three pages. Monuments of Enasoy, the ancient ancestor of the Renaissance of V-VII AD. These monuments are now Red, Minisinsk, Abakan, Krasnoyarsk, Moscow, Nearly 150 are kept in museums of Helsinki and St. Petersburg [7].

One of the ancient monuments of the ancient Turkish era is a proper inscription. This post formed in the 6th-7th centuries AD in the Turkic language and has served as the main script of the people. Famous scientist Muhammad Kashgary writes in his "Devonu Lugatat Turk" in his work as "Turkic writing" and it is reported. Memorandum is an Arabic letter from the Middle Asian Turks to the end of the 15th century he used to be together. It is possible to conclude that Rhenium monuments are old In the case of the Turkish Dervish, the sought-after writing is the period of monuments are widely used in ancient Turkic (V-X), Old Turkic (XI-XIV) and even Old English (XV) period. Most of the monuments in this letter are related to the 6th century BC. There are many written monuments, among them are the Eastern Turkish cultural environment .

Spiritualty philosophical era

Religious philosophical works belonging to the ancient Turkish era are divided into three groups:

Buddha, monumental and Christian monuments. Among them Buddha monuments are moredistributed. One of Buddha's monuments is the Chinese version of the Sanskrit word "Suvarnaprabhasa" Turkish translation. His Turkic name is "The Legend of Yutryglyg." (The Greatest Book of The Biggest Color of The Golden Light). Turkic language we are briefly called "Oltinyor". This work is in the Xcentury Singquin Soli, who lived in Beshbaliq, was translated into Chinese. Ten is the workhas a manuscript. The relatively complete handwritten handwriting was written at the end of the XVII century. Current at the time the Saint-Petersburg department of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences [8].

Persian era

Persian language is widespread in the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand because of their relatively large population of ethnic Tajiks (official 1,5 million, non-official scholarly estimates are 8–11 million).[14] It is also found in large pockets in Kasansay, Chust, Rishtan and Sokh in Ferghana Valley, as well as in Burchmulla, Ahangaran, Baghistan in the middle Syr Darya district, and finally in, Shahrisabz, Qarshi, Kitab and the river valleys of Kafiringan and Chaganian, forming altogether, approximately 10–15% of the population of Uzbekistan.

Arab era

The Arabic language, which is rich in Turkic languages, including its Uzbek language, has its richness it has a significant impact. The influence of Arabic in the languages of indigenous peoples is directly related to the VIII century the occupation of Central Asia by the Arabs, the beginning of the Arabian Caliphate and the beginning of the Arabian Caliphate it is connected with the acceptance of the people of Islam here and the Islamic religion. The Arabic language is written in the language of science. Khorazmiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Farobi, M.Koshgaryi as well as scholars writing their works in the language.

Turkic languages and Uzbek literary language

Old Turkic written monuments are generally Turkic languages and Uzbek literary language It is important to compare the verses each other. The note is based on the new word text and then applies He moved to the fringes of the mongrels. Written note from the sixth century to the fifteenth century even among the Turkish peoples and Buddhists until the XVIII century. Mahmud Koshgaryi calls him "Turkic writing" in his work "Devonu lugatat turk" and writes his ancestry: "Books and writings of all the kagan and sultans From the ancient times to the present day Kashqardan to Chingiz, this is the Turkish towns written in writing.

"It is well known that in the year 960, Islam was officially adopted in the Karrakhan state. This is the attitude The article was also popular. From that moment on, the Turks used both records. The Uyghur letter later became famous in the Turkish world. The letter from XIII century [9]. From the letter of the letter, the letter was written off. The golden states are strongly attentive to their letter was Timurids also widely used this note in their public affairs. Especially, In the XIV-XV centuries in the cultural environment of Movarounnahr and Khurasan the place of this writing was great. Memorandum was written in the Arabian letters among Turkic peoples of Central Asia until the end of the XV century used side by side. From the next century, Tamim became Arabic.

Central Asian in X-XII centuries

The X-XII centuries are a new place in the development of the culture of the Central Asian peoples it's a stage. At this stage, Central Asia is a major and central development of world culture one of the pits. Central Asian scientists are the world's top innovations in scientific discoveries his works, effectively influenced his centuries-old development. During this period, the development of our people in the art of word art became an important momentum. At the same time, rich and varied works of folk art were created. At the same time, Persian-Tajik and Turkish literary languages were formed and written literature in these languages was formed, artists and created valuable works.

The history of written literature is literary directions and their struggle history, literary relations, the rise of various literary genres It's history. The literary literature of the Central Asian peoples is close to the people of other nations has grown on the ground of communication. Scientists like their own works in other CIS countries almost in Arabic. The 11th century was a big step in the development of Turkic literary languages. This is all first of all Turkic peoples, including Uzbek, as well as the Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and other peoples in the economic and political life and culture of the country with a bigger role and a larger role. Middle of Turkic peoples and elites The arrival of Asia has grown over this period, and the prevalence of the Turkish-speaking population increased [10].

Chigatay era

In the history of the Uzbek elite and its history, the beginning of the 12th century is a new era. That period The literary language is based on the time of the Karakhanids, which is translated into English language will go. This is because dialect "d" is in the language of tribes formed later in the Chigatay state dominated by The Chigatay state is a Turkic-speaking tribe spoken in the Turkish language living in the cultural area of Central Asia. Also in XII-XIV centuries The State of the Golden Horde, which joined Khorezm, was created. Formation of the Uzbek language The main factor influencing the development of the language is the enormous part of the rest of the nation relationships and communication are growing stronger. In addition, the West of Movarounnahr (Transoxiana) the northeastern and southern tribes of Uguz tribes increased. We know it is the most commonly used languages are "y" characters [11].

Mongolian era

If the Turkic languages come from the Mongolian language, it is their relative languages. Modern Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchjur languages into the family of the Oltoy family. They consist of a large number of seeds, alliance tribes, and each other close to the dials. The languages of the Altai language family are still commonplace at that time it was. In the later periods of the development of the Turkic languages, the two languages were separated from each other civilization. Also, there are some phonetic differences between Turkic and Mongolian languages There are many similar words to each other. These are Turkish-Mongolian or it is possible to call the mongolian-turkish word.

Alisher Navoiy era

The great thinker has done for the native language and independence of the scholar A. Navoi. Another important aspect of the struggle is its academic theoretical struggle against language. As an educated linguist, scholar wrote his famous book, "The Word of the Great Lighthouse". That's it substantiating the literary language in the book, the creation of Uzbek literature, its development, and its long history his work and his rich experiences, made profound scientific and technical conclusions. A. Navoi's literary language, its relation to live communication and the Uzbek language The issues are quite complex, and scientists have different opinions about it. The simplicity of language in literary language of XIV-XVII century, struggle for all understandable would go. The struggle for the equality and simplicity of Turkish language with Persian is Navoi and in his works of his contemporaries [12].

A. Navoi as a great scientist contributes to the formation and development of the Uzbek literary language added. Moved it to the top. His multi-faceted work as a linguist, scientific theoretical considerations of rare works. Linguistic and scientific heritage of Navoi The linguistic character of his works, especially his poetry, requires a great deal of detailed study. The language of Navoi's poetry is a high example of the Uzbek language of the 15th century.

Navoi is a very complex phenomenon both in terms of its historical and economic development and its richness and diversity. In its works only Navoi specific language events are not only reflected in individual creative traits. Maybe that's it along with his literary language, widely using the rich Uzbek language and developed a variety of techniques in literature. In the XIII-XV centuries, in the Middle East, many countries of the East, including science and religion Arabic had a strong position in the area. The only place in Arabic is the art of creation it has become. From the time of the Samonists, as a state, in cultural life, art literary "darii" or "farsi" language was widely accepted in the literature. The Persian period before Navoi knowledge of the language and writing and writing in that language are the privilege of the upper class of society and became a sign of knowledge. In such a complicated era, A. Navoi's own language to fight for a position. Navoi's Turkic language protection activities can be shown in three directions.

Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur era

Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur in the development of the Uzbek literary language of the XVI century The importance of the language of Muhammad Soliq is significant. Zahriddin Muhammad Bobur is a lyricist who created the great immune system of secular literature the poet and the outstanding scientific and historical value, is the author of "Boburnoma". One of the positive aspects of Babur's works is his simplicity. He has his own works simpler writing in the language and encouraging others to do so. This is Babur's son letter to Khumayun differs from the summer. He criticized a letter he wrote in a luxurious style, he writes: "It is clear that it is a great blessing, There is nothing to worry about. " Babur requires a simple style and language to write, and that is his practice is a positive phenomenon. Babur is a parallelism, a tale, a word, and a publication, an emotion, an exaggeration, and other methods. Through the use of artistic language. He was well-versed in folklore, folk music, folk music. As a result, he used the robust and polysemantic words and word talks, she created wonderful examples of the hive in Uzbek [14].

Uzbek literary language

The depression in the political and cultural life of Central Asia was the end of the XVI century and XVII at the beginning of the century. The feudal society is strong in the economic and political life crisis situation. The Ashekharis who ruled after the Shaybanis are also common in this area peace, prosperity and cultural development is a centralized government they did not. Central Asia was divided into three khanates and several small capitals. That's among the khans bloody battles continued. The literary language of that time developed on the basis of local dialects. XVII-XIX The study of the Uzbek literary language of the centuries is based on the works of history, the main source of the poet's creativity.

Uzbek literary language between XIX-XX

Looking back at the second half of the 19th century and the literature of the 20th century, its language we see important news stories. This is the Uzbek people the cause of social changes in the

patient. From the second half of the 19th century, Russia began invading Central Asia. Uzbek literature in the period of history and society in the life of the Uzbek people but also his language. New political lexicon as a result of the revolutionary movement in Russia and Central Asia and the terminology emerged; new grammatical devices appeared on the Russian language. It is well known that the level of development of the literary language is respected in relation to the national language is shown in the developmental process. Literary language acquires the richness of the folklore, and it is a regular one to raise it to the higher pace. In the second half of the XIX century representatives of democratic literature and educators have made a turning point in the Uzbek literary language.

Communication between languages that are not Turkic and Turkic, and the expansion of this communication Some of the phonetic changes that emerged in the Turkic languages, such as M. Koshgary, it has been explicitly stated. Together with the languages of another language, the Uzbek language is primarily a Tajik language is one of the most important issues. This is not related to Uzbek linguistics, but also a general theoretical subject of general linguistics. It is known that metatics (interethnic intervention) and hybridization the problem of the language in the system) should be addressed in the generalized Linguistic Plan. Uzbek and the Uzbek language of literary language without determining the ethnic and linguistic ties of the Tajik people can not be determined. The ties of the Uzbek people with the Tajik people have been centuries-long. There are several historical reasons and reasons for this. The influence of Uzbek and Tajik languages on each other can be summed up by two major events Prof. M.Andreev: 1. The ancient Tajik language, or the languages close to the Sattriks, until the Arab occupation period; 2. Period of relations between Arabian occupation and Tajik and Uzbek languages; The Uzbek people and the Tajik people are one of the oldest and most ancient peoples of Central Asia.

That's it the living conditions of the two nations are the same or closer to each other They have cooperated in various fields. This collaboration was reflected in the phonetics of the Uzbek and Tajik languages, textile construction and grammar. Most of these One of the most important of these is the Turkic dialect, which is directly influenced by the Tajik language language sounds that are not specific to the language phonology system. Outside the effect of this additional factor on the occurrence of a conventional linguistic identity. As a result, vocalism of Tashkent city dialect languages is Tajik language approaching. This phenomenon is related to the reduction of singularism in the Uzbek language, in the urban dialects slowly weakened and weakened.

Uzbek language at Soviet Union era

The Uzbek and Russian people are in the economic and cultural life before the October Revolution has been treated. If we look at the XVI-XVII century with the Moscow state of the Central Asian khanates and the various trade and diplomatic relations in the 19th century, ambassadors Let's look at the historical and scientific documents, such as rhubarb, kneeca, put (pud), dujna (dyujina) such as green (yachik), samovar, konfut, patnus, lamp, in Uzbek we see that the These are phonetics because they are more commonly spoken under the laws of internal development of the Uzbek language. Relations between the Uzbek and Russian peoples in the second half of the XIX century, ie, the Middle Asia was widely celebrated after the Russian invasion. The result is Uzbek language text often began to be used for words and terms in various fields.

Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the new states of Central Asia have been obliged to adjust their institutions to new symbolic frontiers and to take into account the independence they achieved in 1991. Both universities and Academies of Sciences have been called to reconsider their research policies and to orient them in order to respond to emerging national issues. The building of national narratives is a particularly relevant object of study in observing the various modes of legitimization of the Central Asian states and the scientific instruments they deem necessary for their political validation. The aim of this paper is to overcome the apparent, albeit actual, character of a number of changes that have taken place in Uzbekistan since 1991, in order to demonstrate the continuity of personal, institutional, and intellectual lines uniting contemporary research to that conducted during Soviet period. [15]

On October 21, 1989, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" was adopted on September 2, 1993, the Law "On the introduction of the Latin alphabet". This year marks the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Law on the State Language. During this period a number of cultural, spiritual-educational, ideological works, researches, scientific researchers have been carried out, aimed at further beautification, artistic, historical and world-wide significance.

Modern era of Uzbek-Russian-English languages

After the Presidential Decree N-1875 "On measures to further improve of foreign language learning system" (2012) a lot of projects have been done as an implementation of this significant document. We can mention that from 2013/2014 academic year teaching of foreign languages, mainly English, started from the first grade of the primary school in the format of games and informal conversation lessons and since the second class schoolchildren learned the alphabet, studied grammar and developed speech skills.

And regular training programs shown in the mass media are giving positive results not only in acquisition of knowledge and skills, but also in motivating Uzbek children to foreign language learning.

Within this short period of time in any part of our country we can meet parents who are proud of their children speaking English. Moreover, the necessary conditions for successful learning of foreign languages at all grades are being created in the country. For realization of these tasks there operating Coordinating Council in the country, which together with the ministries and departments, leading scholars and experts is engaged in working out the new educational standards providing concrete criteria to the level of knowledge on foreign languages at each grade, and also new curricula and programs for comprehensive schools, secondary special and professional education and higher educational institutions.

In addition, a lot of language educational establishments, international schools and centers have established and in the phase of competition they are trying to do their best, but public schools have lost its value, even though children go to school, they are going to extra classes and clubs to get satisfactory knowledge, pass exams or to enter entrance exams. Most of the pupils are going to public schools just for getting the degree, as well as its compulsory. In order to solve this, issue the Governmental testing center made compulsory language proficiency tests for school and college English teachers, however, getting the Certificates just shows how they know a particular language, but for becoming a good teacher and delivering a productive lesson it is not enough.

In today's era being a teacher is so difficult and it demands a lot from the teachers. At the center of the characteristics that make teachers more trustworthy in students' eyes are two components that might be described as teacher credibility and teacher authenticity. The teachers should have intellectual and experiential credibility, so that students can trust and expect of their teachers. Currently, teacher training courses and centers for English language teachers established to help them to improve their teaching skills and strategies, such as UzTEA organization organizes events, conferences, workshops for teachers, also International courses such as, TESOL, CELTA courses established, as well as, UZWLU has Methodological Innovation center which helps English teachers to update their knowledge and enhance teaching skills. International workshops like

Big Idea Challenge, Creative Spark by British Council are considerable cooperation of competitive youth English proficiency at schools. QS, THE, Scopus, Elsevier, Sciencedirect, Web of science and etc. are the main goal of integration of Uzbek higher education system in widely raising visibility among world class universities. Nowadays there lots of foreign universities which education held totally in English language. It gives to students more comfortable learning environment, self-confidence, modern learning and teaching methodology of the top world class university curriculum and syllabus.

5. CONCLUSION

After the independence of Uzbekistan supported all youth learning and obtain knowledge government supported with regional point of view applied various language education system. For example, books and teaching materials delivered in Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, Karakalpak and etc., due to ancient bilingual history of the population in Uzbekistan territory. This approach motivated at schools and colleges of the country. As for the state language accepted Uzbek language business language became our native language. For the integration of the education our previous experience showed that lack of some Russian language opportunities.

By the end of 2nd millennium cooperation with US in our country opened absolutely new academic era in Uzbek foreign language history. ACCELS, Global Studies, International Business School and validated accreditation of international test taking organization by ETS TOEFL was totally changes higher education system of Uzbekistan. Local students began enchasing integrated in world class universities in US, UK, Japan, Germany, Korea, China, and India and so on due to well studding of the English language. Scholarships, fellowships, grants and other source of financing tuition fee for the Bachelors and Masters programs helped for upgrading modern English proficiency of the Uzbek adults at that time.

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